

\$6,000 salary approved

New council formulates plans for year

On Monday, at a meeting of the new Students General Association council, Vice President has given a vote of support for his new council, allowing him to retain his presidency.

The main concern of the meeting was over the \$6,000 salary to be paid, and the constitution of the office of president and business administration.

The six members present decided to support Council for two reasons:

The coming year is to be a transitional year for the S.G.A., and if the new body is to be worked in to its success, it will need a good, flexible structure and a solid base for its own work. This will require a lot of work for several people, especially if there are to be completely flexible lines of power.

Vice President has indicated his confidence and also the quality of a strong supporter and leader in the satisfaction of the council.

There were several resolutions passed in the meeting also.

The primary concern of the S.G.A. is the establishment of a new student governing body, set up along the lines of a student council.

This position, President, Business manager, and Vice President, \$6,000, is to be terminated

as of March 1970. It was felt that these would only be necessary for the transition.

The President may be removed as a result of incompetence by a 2/3 vote of the full council. That is, we people must support the motion.

Among other things discussed were:

- attempt to pass a new constitution in September by referendum, and then after new students for council members under the new constitution in October.
- continuation of the presently elected council.
- nomination of the post of one treasurer to act as a safeguard against other things.
- responsibilities of council members.
- general discussion on organization.

Laurentian College and all of the professional schools support social work have no representation on the S.G.A. council. Rick Forrester and David Van Lierwen, the only representatives of Social Work and University of Sudbury were not present at the meeting, although they had previously committed themselves to attend. This means that over 120 students—constituting the student body—are not represented.



Symposium discusses American control of Canada

The symposium held here Friday and Saturday by the Canadian Centre stressed considerable interest in the topic of the poor control given to the media.

The symposium, entitled "Canadian Control Plan" brought several well-known Canadian figures to Laurentian in discussion.

On the subject under three main headings: the corporate power structure, the international system, and the Americanization of Canadian universities.

A full report of the ideas presented at the symposium will be presented in LAMBDA next week.

The symposium attracted a

number of local citizens, politicians, and trade union people as well as members of the university community.

The guest speakers included Jacques Stille, Stephen Lewis, Jacques Desmarais, Marianne Forest, Leo Tychman, Gra Gilchrist and Sean Kenney.

Governor-General visits Laurentian...



STUDENTS TRELL TO SEE HAJEROVIC TORONTO!



"NO TIME" FOR EMPORIUM...



DINER OTTE LACKETS AT HEAD TABLE.

LU attends social work conference

"Social Work in the 70's: Innovation or Annihilation" was the theme of this year's Social Work conference which took place in Winnipeg from February 19 to 22. A large number of students from Laurentian University attended.

Workshops and lectures were of great help to the students, and pointed a way to better understanding of what they were doing and where they were going. An effort was made to organize and formulate a national union of students of Social Work

but this could not be voted on because there were no French-speaking representatives from the schools in Quebec. Another meeting of the delegates was planned for December. It is hoped that there will be a larger number of students at this conference.

Laurentian representatives reported that the students at the University of Manitoba did a good job of organizing the conference. They also expressed their thanks to the University for their efforts.

Students of the School of Social Work at Laurentian also observed that the activities during February show a change in the department from the reportedly "dead" state it had been in. It was observed that the School of Social Work has "suddenly come to life in a flurry of activity."

LU symposium

Students of Social Work have received a warning that qualifications and knowledge from text-books do not make a Social Worker. This was expressed at a symposium on "Social Work as a Career..." February 27 at Laurentian. The symposium was sponsored by students and faculty involved in the School of Social Work.

The resource people who took part in the symposium were Mr. Halsink, Director of the "Children's Aid Society in Sudbury; Mr. Alexander, of the Department of the Secretary of State - Citizenship branch; Mr. McMullen, Social Worker from the Sudbury-Algonia Sanatorium; Mr. Samborski, of the Department of Social and Family Services; and Mrs. McKrea, retired Director of the Children's Service Center, Montreal.

Students and faculty were told, at the symposium, what was needed in the field of Social Work, and changes were suggested for improving the field.

EVENTS

Friday, March 6

Eng. literary society will present American poet & editor of Caterpillar magazine, Clayton E. Shleman reading his own poetry. This will take place in the secretary's lounge (L728), there is no admission.

Saturday, March 7

Dance sponsored by School of Social Work in the Great Hall beginning at 8:00 p.m. Band will be Associated Press and Leonard James Otten the other sound, CKSO. Full Bar. Admission is \$1.00 per person plus 1 cent inch around the waist. WEAR GRUBBLIES. Come out after basketball game.

Sunday, March 8

Film Society shows "Les Enfants du Paradis" in C114. Only one showing this week at 8:00 p.m.

Wednesday, March 11

Geology department's weekly films at 12:30 pm in C114. This week's films are: "Boogie Doodle" (4 min. - colour) "In Diamond's Glow" (28 min - colour); and "The Living Stone" (33 min - colour)

March 4-7

Sudbury Theatre guild presents, "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" in Sudbury High School Auditorium.



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TAX RETURNS COMPLETED

Let's face it - tax returns can create problems and be very time consuming. With this situation in mind, the Accounting 41 (taxation) class, under the supervision of professor W. Karney, has set up this much needed service on Campus. To alleviate your tax difficulties, we are prepared to complete individual tax returns, for a normal fee.

To make this project worthwhile, we intend to set up a scholarship fund, for the most deserving student.

Bring all required information to the commerce department office (third-floor-Arts building). For a T-1 short, fees will be \$2.50 for students, and \$4.00 for all others. For a T-1 General, fees will range from \$4.00 according to complications.

For further information, please contact: John Didone, Vic Cormier, Bill Rosetto, Fred Tremblinski, or Greg Robertson

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Geology dept receives donations

"Geology should be a very popular subject in this part of the country" was the first remark of Canada's Governor General when he visited Laurentian University's geology department last week. On the same day further recognition of the unique advantages Sudbury offers the study of geology was given when the department received a \$7,000 gift from the J.P. Bickell Foundation in Toronto.

The money was expressly intended for the purchase of student microscopes and came out the heels of a \$15,000 gift from the Canadian Geological Foundation received last Christmas.

The Bickell Foundation is a charitable organization created in the will of the late Mr. J. P. Bickell, who died in 1951 after a brilliant career as an industrialist, mining executive, financier public servant, sportsman, art collector and world traveller.

Laurentian has now generously been given almost \$24,000 for the purchase of equipment since 1968.

Dr. D.M. Williamson, head of the geology department since his arrival in 1966 after being Sir James Dunn professor at Mount Allison in New Brunswick for a dozen years, first approached the Foundation in 1967. The unique



geological location of the department close to the Sudbury Basin hardly required to be stressed, even to those outside the profession, but hardly required to be said, but Dr. Williamson pointed out the urgent need for teaching equipment.

Almost all the department's student microscopes have subsequently been bought through the generosity of the Foundation, and are to bear a small plaque commemorating the donor. In addition, equipment used in polishing and sectioning ore and rock specimens before they are examined under a microscope, a rock crusher and special research microscope attachments have been purchased.

The department is about to move into new and much larger quarters in the spring, but unfortunately is still very far short

of having sufficient funds to equip its new laboratories.

The situation is specially acute because of the arrival, next fall, of graduate students. Together with biology, geology was one of the first two departments in the university to be approved for graduate studies by the Department of University Affairs.

In addition to equipping the department's new quarters, Dr. Williamson and his colleagues are hoping to find funds for arranging displays of minerals and fossils in order to attract and interest both visitors and students. Members of the department have already visited the Royal Ontario Museum to pick up hints for display arrangements and a joint faculty-student trip to the internationally renowned Chicago Field Museum is to be made in March. Following this visit a competition is to be held among the students for the best

One of the stars of the show-cases in the new Science Building will be a cast of a 200 million year old reptile, already admired by the Governor General.

The Political Science Department would like those students who did not claim their refund from the Ottawa trip to kindly do so as soon as possible at the Political Science office at portable 11.

GRADUATING IN 1970?

APPOINTMENTS MUST BE MADE FOR GRADUATION

PHOTOS NOW AT THE SGA OFFICE, L-215. LAST DATE FOR

APPOINTMENTS IS MARCH 6, 1970.

PLEASE, NO PHONE CALLS.

PANORAMA

Chairman Unilaterally Dissolves Assembly

MONTREAL (CUP)--Approximately 200 sociology and French literature students staged a two-hour sit-in February 18 in the lobby of McGill University's French department, to press a series of demands which include "a general re-orientation of the department in terms of a changing Québec society."

The action follows the recent dissolution of the French department's general assembly, after students and junior faculty combined to overrule a decision not to rehire three lecturers.

The dissolution of the assembly was unilaterally ordered by department chairman G. P. Collet.

The students are now asking for parity with faculty in a reconvened assembly. At the time of dissolution, students held one-third of the seats on the departmental body.

They are also demanding the establishment of department programs in Québec literature and civilization, plus more course alternatives to current department offerings.

Spectator Jailed in Black Panther Trial

NEW YORK (CUP)--A spectator at a pretrial hearing of 13 Black Panthers was sentenced to 30 days in jail for contempt of court February 18 when he jumped up to join a large block of spectators shouting "power to the people".

At the opening of the session hearing evidence against Panthers accused of conspiring to bomb a series of public facilities, Justice John M. Murphy of the State Supreme Court warned the spectators that he would "tolerate no misconduct from anyone attending this trial".

The warning has become daily procedure since Feb. 3 when a violent outburst resulted in fistfighting and three policemen injured. Murphy picked Alvin Katz out of a group of people waving clenched fists and had him brought to the front to explain why he should not be held in summary contempt of court.

"I don't recognize this court as representing the people," Katz replied. "I don't respect this court. I'll say what I feel like saying."

Murphy then read a formal statement for the record and concluded by summarily sentencing Katz to 30 days in the county jail.

"The only thing to be said in mitigation," the judge said, "is that my selection of him was to a degree arbitrary, because a number of others also raised their hands and cried out. However, he went on, 'he was the one the court observed'."

Student Union Fees Made Compulsory

OTTAWA (CUP)--In a poorly-attended referendum Tuesday, University of Ottawa students approved the principle of compulsory student union membership, and accepted a new constitution giving less money to the central council and more to faculty student councils.

But the U of O administration, which councillors charged October 3 was trying to "undermine and weaken" the union by letting students register without paying union fees, has not yet said it will go along with compulsory dues.

During registration last September, the administration provided affidavit forms and a notary public to help students waive payment of union fees on the spot; "Well over 300" students took up the opportunity.

The U of O student constitution allows students to apply to withdraw from the union and receive a refund.

In Tuesday's referendum, only 20% of Ottawa's 7000 students voted 817 to 530 in favour of automatic union enrollment.

Residence Fees to Increase at U of O

OTTAWA (CUP)--Residence fees at the University of Ottawa will jump \$70 to \$80 next fall, to \$480 for a single room and \$400 for a double room, without meals.

"Our residences must be self-supporting" an administration official said. "The university can't underwrite the costs of their operation."

Ottawa's other university, Carleton, expects to be able to hold the line on residence fees this year, because of profits from outside groups using residence rooms in the summer.

Residence fees, which have risen sharply across the country in recent years, have already helped spark one confrontation this year. University of Prince Edward Island students staged a short occupation of the education ministry January 27 to protest \$100 hikes in both residence fees and tuition.

Ryerson BOG Appointment Unpopular

MONTREAL (CUP)--The board of governors at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute at Toronto, which has been at odds with students on the campus for most of the year, made no effort to heal the split with their recent appointment of D. L. Mordell, a McGill engineer, to the post of administration president.

Mordell, a former dean of engineering at McGill, has a considerable reputation as a defender of the status quo at McGill, and has indicated his new appointment brings no change of heart.

In an interview with the McGill student newspaper, Mordell derided "problems of communication" between students and faculty at Ryerson. "If I have anything to do with it, it will not be a problem," he said.

LAMBDA march 5

Disciplinary Measures Abandoned

SASKATOON (CUP)--The faculty council executive of the two-campus University of Saskatchewan senate decided February 23 to drop a proposed discipline code incorporating some of the strictest measures ever suggested for Canadian universities.

In a closed meeting, the executive agreed that the Carter committee report on student discipline should be dropped in favor of a dual review of student discipline at the U. of S.

The executive decision was expected to set up a committee

including "adequate" student and faculty representation for both the Saskatoon and Regina campuses of the university.

At the same time, a parity student-faculty committee is expected to be set up to examine current disciplinary regulations at the U. of S.'s Saskatoon campus pending a decision by the senate committee.

The reasons given for the executive decision were the refusal by both the Saskatoon student council and the administration at the U of S Regina campus to endorse the report.

The Saskatoon student council objected to the lack of student parity on the Carter committee composed of six faculty and administrators and three students; the Regina administration declared it was not consulted at all in the process of formulating the report, which would have been binding on both campuses.

The report released January 29, drew a storm of protest from students at both Saskatchewan campuses for its harsh stance on student discipline.

The report forbids any student action which "creates or which may reasonably be expected to create disturbances of any kind; binds students to university discipline even for off-campus activity, forbids the use of public address systems on university property without authorization, and gives faculty the right to demand identification from students at any time.

In addition, the report recommended granting wide powers for summary suspension of students suspected of having infringed university regulations, and declared that hearings of alleged infractions would be closed.

At a meeting February 17 at the Regina campus, more than 1,000 students termed the report "an insufferable infringement" of student rights, and Regina campus autonomy, and demanded the report be withdrawn.

The students also said the Regina student union would not support any discipline report which did not apply to the whole academic community.

Theft Charges Dropped

Charges against Cyril Levitt, sociology 4, for theft and possession of stolen goods were dropped by acting administration president Howard Petch in Waterloo court Monday.

Levitt's lawyer arranged to have the charges dropped by Petch in return for a public statement by Levitt that theft had not been Levitt's intention.

"I apologize for not having returned the letter upon the request of Dr. Petch," Levitt said in court.

"I detained the letter in order to photocopy the contents before returning them."

Levitt was handed the letter at a student gathering discussing the committee of Ontario presidents' discipline report September 24.

Petch had claimed violence has no place in the university, when discussing the report. Students offered to check his files

for references to weapons research done at Waterloo—a move which Petch did not oppose at the time.

A letter to Petch from the Canadian Senate, mentioning the need for neutron experiments to mock up a nuclear-explosion environment, was subsequently handed to Levitt to read to the September group.

Petch filed the charges several days later.

His reason for the apparent reversal about opening his files was unclear. In part he said it was to show student leaders the consequences of taking all violations to civil courts.

The courts view things in black and white and don't understand the special problems of universities, Petch said.

Student council has rejected the discipline procedure the committee of presidents proposed.

U of G President Stalls for Time

GUELPH (CUP)--University of Guelph administration president W.C. Winegard February 20 stalled for time in the face of student demands for an open hearing with student participation in the case of dismissed sociology professor Donald Grady.

Winegard had been given until noon Friday to respond to student proposals for a committee to review the case of Grady, dismissed without stated reason by the Guelph administration after receiving a recommendation for tenure from a sociology department committee.

As the deadline expired, Winegard declared he was "unable to respond" to the student demands in the stated time, but promised to give an answer by noon February 23.

The student demands arose as a counter-proposal to administration suggestions for a review committee in Grady's case, grudgingly issued nearly a month after students launched a protest against the unorthodox firing.

Winegard had suggested a review committee consisting of three tenured faculty: one chosen by Grady, one named by the administration, and a chairman named by the other two nominees.

Hearings under Winegard's proposed committee would be "informal and private" and its decision would be "binding on both sides."

At a mass meeting Wednesday, about 700 students heard a counter-proposal suggesting student parity on the sociology department's tenure and promotions committee, administrative disclosure of all reasons for refusal to accede to departmental recommendations for

promotion, and the right to an open hearing in all cases where departmental decisions were reversed.

In addition, the students approved a review committee format approved by Grady himself: two tenured and two non-tenured faculty with one of each category chosen by the administration and by Grady; two students selected from the sociology department, and a chairman elected and agreed upon by the other committee members.

Wightman to be Rehired

THUNDER BAY (CUP)--The administration at Lakehead University has backed down in its attempts to fire sociology professor Wightman.

In a letter received by Wightman February 23, administration president William Tamblin told the popular professor that "it has been decided not to insist upon the termination of your contract under the terms of the notice given by my letter of January 29, 1970."

At that time, Wightman was told "budgetary considerations" had made his dismissal from Lakehead necessary. Wightman was reportedly fired on the recommendation of department head Cecil French, who declared that his decision was backed by a majority of faculty in the department.

Subsequent investigation indicated faculty had not been consulted in the dismissal.

Wightman had supported a counter-bookstore set up in Thunder Bay to fight the high prices in the administration's bookstore—a move the Lakehead administration regarded as an affront.

Wightman was also heavily in-

volved in a two-day November moratorium against the Vietnam war.

According to the administration, the rescinding of Wightman's notice of firing came as a result of a technicality: Tamblin's letter of January 29 did not reach the sociology professor until February 2—two days after regulations declare such letters can be received during the academic year.

In addition to a review of Wightman's firing, the students were demanding a total restructuring of hiring, firing promotion and tenure procedures at Lakehead, increased representation of students on hiring and firing committees, and full access to "all relevant information such as budgets, graduate programs and other administrative and academic matters which affect decisions" on hiring, firing and promotion.

The administration's decision to forestall Wightman's firing may effectively short-circuit the demands, though, students are still requesting that a review board be set up to investigate the events and procedures that led to the firing.

..on sex & 4 letter words

"Here's a collection of reactions to people and event in the news.. how about the latest of Lambda, the Laurentian University Paper. The editors of Lambda have just discovered Sex and four - letter words - and they want the world to know. Don't get uptight about them fellas... they've been around for a while. They've been making the scene on washroom walls for years."

And so reads a portion of Judy Erola's CHNO commentary of Tuesday, February 3, 1970.

Additional comments of obscenity and poor-taste were also used to label Lambda's recent centre-fold and some of its' phrasology.

First of all, we must maintain that we really don't know what constitutes "obscenity". What is "obscene" to some people, may not be so to others. Lambda doesn't believe that so-called "four-letter words" or expletives are obscene. Everyone uses them, notably those who rail against them the most when they appear in print. Nor do we believe that showing pictures of naked bodies or the

like constitutes obscenity. What we do think is obscene are such things as poverty, racial discrimination, pollution, and genocidal wars. We write in Lambda about these obscenities because we believe this to be an effective way to make society aware of them and to prompt society to act against them. These are the real "obscenities" in our society; questions over the use of four-letter words are irrelevant.

As far as the inference that we "want the world to know" - this is quite true. The more people that read Lambda and are aware of what we publish, the happier we will be.

As for our being "up-tight" about the situation, remember - it wasn't us who chose to broadcast editorial comment on the subject over the radio station which claims to have the widest coverage area in northern Ontario.

And finally to Miss Erola's reference to "washroom walls", all we can say is - let the people continue to put on washroom walls that which they think belongs there and we will continue to put in Lambda that which we think belongs there.



"The thinker"

Caric in The Cleveland Plain Dealer

..on quiet in the library

We're sure that most members of the university community, or at least those members who have had occasion to use our library facilities know the frustrations of doing so. We don't care to count the number of times that we have tried to obtain a book or periodical only to find, after a harrowing experience with the catalogued index that the literature we need is not available or that it can be found only in the library of one the federated colleges. This is a legitimate reason to raise concerned cries of pain, sorrow and anger, but this today is not my lament.

The other night we were working diligently in the library first floor reference section. Quiet, next to books is a prerequisite for a library we believe. At the time we appreciated the quiet atmosphere that this area provided.

But this silent sanctum was suddenly shattered as I heard the clomp of reference librarian as she neared the table we were working at. Her street cor-

ner conversation told us that she wasn't alone. We had been abruptly awakened from our cocoon of intellectual thought. Not content with talking in a loud, obviously disturbing manner she proceeded to take an armful of two inch volumes and thump them onto our table. At that we heard her say "Oh isn't this interesting". We don't know if she simply enjoyed the sound of thumping the books on our table or if she caught a glimpse of a nude on the inside cover of one the books - Biblio - catalogue français? you never can tell about those French two inch volumes -

Anyway, she seemed pleased with herself. The end of it - no. As she clomped off she cheerily rattled and ringled her keys. We're not sure why she brought them we couldn't see any locks in sight - maybe she just likes to play with them. But then she was gone and we settled back to our quiet solitude again - Thank - god we don't work in the library often!

lambda

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO.

MEMBER OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

Lambda is the official English language student newspaper of Laurentian University. It is published weekly by Lambda Publications, an independent association of the students of Laurentian University. All opinions expressed are those of the editorial staff unless otherwise stated. Letters to the editor cannot be printed unless signed. If desired, a pen-name may be used for publication. Lambda office is room L-222 in the Parker Building, phone 673-8613 or 675-1151 Ext. 267.

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.....and response
For a viable linguistically-segregated Canada.....J Konarek

Canada should be "zoned" into linguistically homogeneous units, if it is to survive as a viable united state! Quebec province should be French, while the majority of other provinces English. A few administrative units within certain provinces could be bilingual, if a certain proportion of their residents speaks the other language.

On taking up residence in parts with a different official language, a citizen should be expected to take steps to assimilate himself to the local culture.

If this appears to some to be a form of cultural segregation, the following is presented for their considerations:

Man is a territorial animal, like most. His is a subjective space. He organizes his territory in line with his culture's perception of environmental opportunities. As a means of communication, language is the best mechanism of social integration. There are at least as many 'cultural worlds' on our planet, as there are living languages, including perhaps even dialects and slangs. Within our culture, we have "our"

house, region, - our home!

There is a territoriality ("boundedness") to our sense of space. While we may be pleasant enough to distressed or curious travellers or to invited visitors, we dislike and fight our invaders. To visitors who wish to stay, we extend welcome on condition of their willingness to accept our way of life. The ways of life have their home territories.

A language defines a culture, it maintains a culture. As we keep our language alive, we keep our culture alive. But language sovereignty is linked with political sovereignty! How often, in this century, did we say that every language group has "equality" and should have the right of self-determination? Nevertheless, linguistic (cultural) integrity appears to have been slowing down economic and political forces, one language advances while the other retreats.

Survival of the fittest is thus the programme of the day for our 'policy of linguistic equality' in Canada. There cannot be equality where spatial limits of cultural sove-

reignty are a pawn to economic wealth and political power.

Maybe assimilation is the long term answer to cultural "balkanization" of the world. But, as yet not many of us have found it easy to give up our cultural inheritance, especially our cultural inheritance especially our "mother tongue" unless we broke-out of our home country, and crossed the boundaries into another "home", as immigrants fully expecting to have to do some changing!

Population mobility in Canada is increasing. Are we content to see the "home territories" of the English (Canadians) "invaded" and "taken over" by the French (Canadians), or the opposite happening, with the attending friction, as neither of the "founding" groups in anxious to be swallowed by the other?

The Canadian mosaic is a system that can be kept viable, if there is minimum "bleeding" for the abutting colours. Language and territory do not mix well, since most of us are as yet not able to integrate internally (enjoy fully or cope

with satisfactorily) more than one cultural environment at a time! Let Canadian mosaic include "linguistic zoning". The so-called natural development argument smells with the blood of St. Leonard fistfights and the fear and hate in the eyes of small children.

Let us learn each other's language let us exchange opinions and argue the values, let us intermarry and assimilate, let us be swallowed by each other's culture when settling in each other's home territory, by let us not compete for cultural superiority within Canada as a whole. There are enough difficulties to be overcome within our environment, as we are building the federated Canada.

The principle of spatially - bounded language rights is a sound one, I believe, given the present political atmosphere. Canada started with two languages and assimilation via a "melting pot" is out of the question. Assimilation will occur but much good will and shall be spared and energy and values preserved if the human animal has his "home territory" safe.

BRAIN DRAIN

by Wiggles

What would you do if your girlfriend became pregnant?

Greg Simmons--Psych 4:
"I don't think it's a big issue to worry about."

John Cousins--Soc. Work 1:
"I'd ask the druggist what went wrong with the pills."

Mike McKinney--English Dept.:
"I would ask her what she wanted to do about it. I should think that it would be a decision to be arrived at co-operatively."

Bob Wilson--perennial student:
"I'd probably self-destruct and hope that the secretary would disavow any knowledge of my action."

Collin Elliot--History 2:
"I'd love to." (go to Expo '70)

Ron Charette--Science 1:
"If I really loved her, I'd probably marry her, but I would not force myself into a marriage."

Richard Legault--Phil. 2:
"Push the sales of Prophylactic vending machines."

Pierre Fortin--Soc. 3:
"ha ha ha."

Stephen Alexander--Hon. Eng. 3:
"Ask her who did it."

Hugh Shirley--Arts 1:
"Run---like hell!!!"

fotos: George

Pot pourri ...

Circle K Club

Vern Mungalsingh, of Huntington College, gained top honours at the Oratorical contest held by Circle K Clubs, Ontario-Quebec-Maritimes division. The finals of the contest took place recently at the University of Guelph.

Mungalsingh emerged winner with his speech - "Confront the issues." Speaking on the pollution issue he said that responsibility for this problem lies as much with the individual Canadian as with the big companies.

Mungalsingh blamed parents for the fact that many young people turn to drugs in their search for something to depend on.

The Canadian-Indian problem also needed much attention according to the speaker. He said that the people today have a great responsibility for the state of Canadian-Indian relations.

Blame was placed to a great extent on the U.S.A. for the inflation problem in Canada.

On the issue of campus riots Mungalsingh said that someone,

either senate, faculty, or students are unwilling to confront the issue.

Mungalsingh called upon members of Circle K to become involved with these issues and to get rid of their apathetic attitude.

Phil vs Psych

Do you want to be converted or crucified? The newly formed 4-Club is offering you a choice tonight at the University of Sudbury Lounge when a "knock-down-drag-out" debate is expected to take place. Steve Werk will be defending the Behaviourists, who are expected to be under forceful attack from philosopher of science, Dr. Ivan Gauthier. The debate begins at 7:30 p.m. and is expected to be an interesting confrontation between psychology and philosophy students.

Representatives of the 4-Club recently met with the Faculty Committee to discuss student re-

presentation. It is hoped that because of this move the students and professors will have parity on the committee. The psychology students also hope that this lounge form of representation they will have another avenue of communication with faculty and that they will have "some say in what their education is going to be all about."

Meditation

Approximately 40 university students attended the first Transcendental Meditation ever to be held at L.U. The speaker was Peter Wilson, a psychology graduate of Laurentian, and a pupil of the Maharishi.

The purpose of transcendental meditation is to reach the core of one's personality. Once this is achieved, a feeling of freedom is awakened, relaxation is realized, and freedom from psychosomatic illness is reached.

Future plans for the group include the formation of a Student Meditation Centre, if enough students are interested. Peter Wilson hopes to present another lecture on the subject at the end of the school year, and if people are interested in talking to Peter, the phone number is 674-9750.

Geology trip to Chicago

The geology department is running a week-end field trip to Chicago, March 13-15 to tour the Field Museum of Natural History, The Shedd Aquarium, and the Chicago Art Institute.

The Field Museum, one of the world's largest, contains a superb collection of fossils, from tiny invertebrates to monster dinosaurs, of minerals and precious stones (e.g. a 6000 carat blue topaz) and first-class paleontological, biological and anthropological reconstructions that show life from 600 million years ago to to-day.

The Shedd Aquarium has everything from killer whales to corals. The trip will run from March 13 to 15, 1970. Leaving Sudbury Friday night at 7 p.m., arriving in Chicago Saturday morning, overnighing and leaving Chicago for Sudbury at 5 p.m. leaving Chicago for Sudbury at 5 p.m. Sunday. Students will have to pay \$28 Greyhound coach fare Sudbury-Chicago return if 25 bookings are received or less if more sign up.

Cost of meals and a reserved room at the downtown YMCA will also be absorbed by participants.

Anyone may sign up for the trip by seeing Dr. Paul Copper, room S 112 in the Geology Department.

U. of Sudbury

Another University of Sudbury spectacular is about to make the scene. Successful to date in all its social endeavours, Sudbury College is sponsoring on March 13, the year's culminating event the U. of S. college banquet, in the Great Hall.

Here is the long-awaited opportunity for the ladies to enjoy their long gowns. Of course, shorter gowns are also in order. For the men, suits will be just fine.

Highlighting the evening after cocktails at 7 p.m. and meal at 7:30, with speaker, will be the presentations of the U. of S. College sword and the sport trophy with a dance following.

Ticket reservations (only \$5.00 couple) will be conducted at a booth outside the great hall all during the week of the 20 March as well as at the student council office. You are reminded that the reservation deadline is Friday, 6 March, 1970.

Alienation as we find it in modern society is almost total; it pervades the relationship of man to his work, to the things he consumes, to the state, to his fellow man and to himself. Man has created a world of man-made things as it never existed before. He has constructed a complicated social machine to administer the technical machine he built.

Yet this whole creation of his stands over and above him. He does not feel himself as a creator and center, but as the servant of a Golem, which his hands have built. The more powerful and gigantic the forces are which he unleashes, the more powerless he feels himself as a human being. He confronts himself with his own forces embodied in things he has created, alienated from himself. He is owned by his own creation, and has lost ownership of himself. He has built a golden calf, and says, "these are your gods who have brought you to Egypt."

What happens to the worker? To put it in the words of a thoughtful and thorough observer of the industrial scene: *In industry the person becomes an economic atom that dances to the tune of atomistic management. Your place is just here, you will sit in this fashion, your arms will move x inches in a course of y radius and the time of movement will be 000 minutes.*

"Work is becoming more repetitive and thoughtless as the planners, the micromotionists, and the scientific managers further strip the worker of his right to think and move freely. Life is being denied; need to control, creativeness, curiosity, and independent thought are being balked, and the result, the inevitable result, is flight or flight on the part of the worker, apathy or destructiveness, psychic regression." (J.J. Gillespie.)

The role of the manager is also one of alienation. It is true, he manages the whole and not a part, but he too is alienated from his product as something concrete and useful. His aim is to employ profitably the capital invested by others, although in comparison with the older type of owner-manager, modern management is much less interested in the amount of profit to be paid out as dividend to the stockholder than it is in the efficient operation and expansion of the enterprise. Characteristically, within management those in charge of labor relations and of sales—that is, of human and manipulation—gain, relatively speaking, an increasing importance in comparison with that in charge of the technical aspects of production.

The process of consumption is as alienated as the process of production. In the first place, we acquire things with money; we are accustomed to this and take it for granted. But actually, this is a most peculiar way of acquiring things. Money represents labor and effort in an abstract form; not necessarily my labor and my effort, since I can have acquired it by inheritance, by fraud, by luck, or any number of ways. But even if I have acquired it by my effort might not have brought me the money were it not for the fact that I employed men, I have acquired it in a specific way, by a specific kind of effort, corresponding to my skills and capacities, while, in spending, the money is transformed into an abstract form of labor and can be exchanged against anything else.

Provided I am in the possession of money, no effort or interest of mine is necessary to acquire something. If I have the money, I can acquire an exquisite painting, even though I may not have any appreciation for art; I can buy the best phonograph, even though I have no musical taste; I can buy a library, although I use it only for the purpose of ostentation. I can buy an education, even though I have no use for it except as an additional social asset. I can even destroy the painting or the books I bought, and aside from a loss of money, I suffer no damage. Mere possession of money gives me the right to acquire and to do with my acquisition whatever I like. The human way of acquiring would be to make an effort qualitatively commensurate with what I acquire. The acquisition of bread and clothing would depend on no other premise than that of being alive; the acquisition of books and paintings, on my effort to understand them and my ability to use them. How this principle could be applied practically is

not the point to be discussed here. What matters is that the way we acquire things is separated from the way in which we use them.

Our way of consumption necessarily results in the fact that we are never satisfied, since it is not our real concrete person which consumes a real and concrete thing. We thus develop an ever-increasing need for more things, for more consumption. It is true that as long as the living standard of the population is below a dignified level of subsistence, there is a natural need for more consumption. It is also true that there is a legitimate need for more consumption as man develops culturally and has more refined needs for better food, objects of artistic pleasure, books, etc.

But our craving for consumption has lost all connection with the real needs of man.

Originally, the idea of consuming more and better things was meant to give man a happier, more satisfied life. Consumption was a means to an end, that of happiness. It now has become an aim in itself.

The constant increase of needs forces us to an ever-increasing effort. It makes us dependent on these needs and on the people and institutions by whose help we attain them. *"Each person speculates to create a new need in the other person, in order to force him into a new dependency, to a new form of pleasure, hence to his economic ruin...With a multitude of commodities grows the realm of alien things which enslave man." (Marx.)*

Money transforms imaginary powers into real powers; loyalty into vice, vice into virtue, the slave into the master.

Man today is fascinated by the possibility of buying more, better, and especially, new things. He is consumption-hungry.

Man is not only alienated from the work he does, and the things and pleasures he consumes, but also from the social forces which determine our society and the life of everybody living in it.

What is modern man's relationship to his fellow man? It is one between two abstractions, two living machines, who use each other. The employer uses the ones whom he employs; the salesman uses his customers.

Everybody is to everybody else a commodity, always to be treated with certain friendliness, because even if he is not of use now, he may be later. There is not much love or hate to be found in human relations of our day. There is, rather, a superficial friendliness, and a more than superficial fairness, but behind that surface is distance and indifference. There is also a good deal of subtle distrust. When one man says to another, "You speak to John Smith; he is all right," it is an expression of reassurance against a general distrust.

What is the relationship of man toward himself? I describe this relationship as "marketing orientation."

In this orientation, man experiences himself as a thing to be employed successfully on the market. He does not experience himself as an active agent, as the bearer of human powers. He is alienated from these powers. His aim is to sell himself successfully on the market. His sense of self does not stem from his activity as a loving and thinking individual, but from his socio-economic role. If things could speak, a typewriter would answer the question "Who are you?" by saying "I am a typewriter," and an automobile, by saying "I am an automobile," or more specifically by saying, "I am a Ford," or "a Buick," or "a Cadillac." If you ask a man "Who are you?"

he answers "I am a manufacturer," "I am a clerk," "I am a doctor"—or "I am a married man," "I am the father of two kids," and his answer has pretty much the same meaning as that of the speaking thing would have.

That is the way he experiences himself, not as a man, with love, fear, convictions, doubts, but as that abstraction, alienated from his real nature, which fulfills a certain function in the social system.

His sense of value depends on his success: on whether he can sell himself favorably, whether he can make more of himself than he started out with, whether he is a success.

His body, his mind and his soul are his capital, and his task in life is to invest it favorably, to make a profit of himself. Human qualities like friendliness, courtesy, kindness, are transformed into commodities, into assets of the "personality package," conducive to a higher price on the personality market.

If the individual fails in a profitable investment of himself, he feels that he is a failure; if he succeeds, he is a success. Clearly, his sense of his own value always depends on factors extraneous to himself, on the fickle judgment of the market, which decides about his value as it decides about the value of commodities.

He, like all commodities that cannot be sold profitably on the market, is worthless as far as his exchange value is concerned, even though his use value may be considerable.

The alienated personality who is for sale must lose a good deal of the sense of dignity which is so characteristic of man even in most primitive cultures. He must lose almost all sense of self, of himself as a unique and induplicable entity. The sense of self stems from the experience of myself as the subject of my experiences, my thought, my feeling, my decision, my judgment, my action. It presupposes that my experience is my own, and not an alienated one.

Things have no self and men who have become things can have no self, either.

Erich Fromm is a world-famous philosopher. This is an excerpt from his essay *Alienation under capitalism*.

by Erich Fromm

TRADITIONALLY, old and new student organizations on the campus, graduates and undergraduates alike complain about student apathy and lack of participation; it is taken for granted that students in general and graduate students in particular have reached the heights—or perhaps the bottom—of apathy; that they are materialistic, snobbish, servile, hopelessly conservative, careerist and supremely individualistic, all qualities which make sincere efforts on the part of concerned fellow students to establish student unions and associations and in general to mobilize students around a variety of issues, fail rather miserably.

The campus left and right alike are mystified by the phenomenon—the former has practically pulled out of any departmental organizing, the latter sees in the "apathy" a vote for the status quo at all levels; both are convinced that students in general and graduate students in particular are a dead loss as far as being able to effect any meaningful changes at the university.

The problem as I see it does not necessarily lie in the psychology of students, in their personal characteristics, or at least it cannot be determined at this level until two other features have been examined: the nature of the structures in which students at all levels find themselves and the nature of the efforts made to organize people out of their so-called apathy.

Thus the question really is: what creates this massive alienation amongst stu-

ALIENATION

by Marjaleena Repo

years; the other is the process by which they are taught to view each other as opponents and competitors. Instead of as friends, fellow human beings, partners, participants and co-workers.

The combination of obedience to authority and estrangement from one's peers—both of which are upheld in the school system through a punishment/reward system—is then the brick wall that surrounds the individuals who make up the student body. In this alienated and profoundly oppressed condition students enter the university, only to be swallowed up by the bureaucracy and further fragmented and alienated by the processes taking place.

But as with any other man-made arrangements, changes here are possible. Two things are needed to start the process of disalienation, the tearing down of brick walls that separate people from each other and keep them weak in the face of a hostile environment—and despite the rhetoric spouted about "community of scholars", "institutions of higher learning" and "academic freedom", the university in its totality is one of the most hostile environments a person has up to that time encountered: hostile to learning, human impulses and human relationships.

The first step is to develop a consciousness of the existence of alienation, in oneself and amongst one's peers, an awareness of the processes by which one has been deprived of one's true humanity.

The second step is to develop a critical awareness of those structures that perpetuate alienation in one's present environment, in this case the university; the systematic unmasking of these structures and the simultaneous creation of human arrangements which will actively counteract alienation.

Let us take just one example through which the university perpetuates powerlessness and alienation amongst students. The ideology of the university is expressed in its buildings, its architecture, which must be the most anti-human, anti-life and anti-student that one could possibly construct.

Large buildings, often brand new, are filled with empty spaces, endless hallways, large classrooms, seminar-rooms like boxes; everything is colourless and sterile, efficient in terms of its bureaucratic management; and brutal in terms of how it affects those who are forced to enter this territory. In this environment one is already controlled by the invisible and yet ever present masters, who have planned for themselves protective little cubicles and plush and comfortable staff rooms, out of the reach of plebeians wandering lost in the hallways.

The point here is that students have been planned out of the buildings, before they have properly entered the doors of the university. There are a few if any common-rooms where any creative human interac-

tion can take place, where people can get connected with each other and start, gradually and awkwardly, losing some of their accumulated distance from and fear of each other. Where they do exist they have been built for maximum efficiency in management and administration, and students have not even been included as an afterthought; they exist only as numbers and abstractions, not as physical entities with very definite human and social needs.

This lack of common space for students becomes even more critical at departmental levels, where beyond meeting other students in classrooms and seminars, there are few places to go to to stretch out these encounters, to find people with similar interests, to find out things to read, questions to ask, projects to undertake, to learn from other students and what is most important, to find people to work with.

Through an extraordinary strategy of anti-student architecture, the university keeps the community of students apart; away from each other, ignorant of each other's needs, oblivious of their collective powers and therefore unable to exercise them. Students in each year—and this includes graduate students—hardly know each other, beyond recognizing a dozen or so names and faces, and they know none from the other years; thus each group goes through their experiences in a most wasteful manner: alone, connected only to few individuals, learning painfully something students in previous years could have informed them about and equipped them for.

Thus the primary task of students getting organized (connected) is to make some changes in the definition of the territory of the university. Their first demand should be to establish common-rooms—preferably with graduates and undergraduates together wherever possible and in cooperation with students from other departments, to avoid the usual fragmentation between undergraduates and graduates, and between various disciplines. (These divisions, again, serve the interests of the various bureaucracies, but have nothing to do with the organic connection between students at various stages of their education and between various disciplines).

Commonrooms under these circumstances would cease to be the waiting-rooms they currently are, and would become the nerve centers of the student community, places which students could control and which would express their concerns. (Now the bureaucracy controls the space and expresses its concerns.) An ideal commonroom is a place where people can drop in without anxiety, where they can momentarily hang up their anonymity (and through action lose it altogether) and become persons. These places should be covered with bulletin boards for all kinds of communications, there should be notices and posters all over the place; they should be flooded with literature: critical bibliographies for various courses, handbooks for beginners and new-

comers, reprints of articles, newsletters. With a simple coffee-making system these rooms will turn into dynamic environments where real education and its concomitant participation and disalienation can take place.

There is another simple mechanism by which students can establish a link with each other, despite the institutionalized obstacles to them communicating with each other. Any student group getting organized (excluding only those very small groups in which people are in daily face-to-face contact with each other) should establish a regular newsletter or bulletin which would deal with their particular situation and would reach out to those who have become intimidated in the process of being "educated"—which is the overwhelming majority of students. A newsletter cuts through the fog of anonymity which surrounds students at all levels; it would assert the long lost right (they took it away at kindergarten level and never gave it back) of students to their interpretation of processes they are put through; it would take them beyond helpless beefing with a small group of friends, it would put them in touch with the whole body, it would return them their authentic voice.

In order to exercise this authentic voice, facilities, simple mimeographing facilities must be available to the students. The paradox of the situation is that the university is virtually bulging with Gestetners, Roneos, A.B. Dicks, Xerox machines and other essential equipment, but that students have no access to them.

Newsletters, and leaflets, if you have to have them done commercially are far too expensive for any student group to produce regularly, thus it is absolutely essential to learn basic mimeographing skills and find facilities where things can be printed for the cost of materials alone.

In the case of the Federation of students, student bureaucracy guards the machine jealously and goes to absurd lengths in preventing people from using it—functioning thus in an identical fashion with the overall university bureaucracy.

Such an organization, with its considerable budget, should of course have several mimeographing machines and typewriters and other relevant equipment for students to use for whatever purpose they want to use them for; and there should be regular workshops to teach the use of these facilities for professional results. In fact, the Federation could afford to set up workshops on silk-screening and poster-making as well, to increase the self-sufficiency of the student body.

Marjaleena Repo writes for the University of Toronto *Varsity*, is a frequent contributor to *This magazine* is about schools and until recently was a field worker for the Company of Young Canadians.

ents, and what steps have to be taken to overcome alienation, to begin the process of disalienation.

But before I deal with these two questions, a few words about the terminology. Alienation to me indicates a profound powerlessness experienced by individuals as a result of their systematic estrangement from their fellow human beings and from themselves, from their own powers and potency.

This alienation leads into a chronic inability to assert oneself, an inability to take hold of one's situation; it is a condition of perpetual passivity and subjugation, a kind of endless childhood and a severe shrinking of one's essential humanity (which in its alienated state cannot be fully developed).

Alienation is not necessarily felt as such because there has been a lifelong conditioning, particularly on the North American continent, to accept it as a part of "the human condition", something one is born with and has to endure all one's life. Furthermore, the existence of widescale alienation is rationalized with an official ideology of possessive individualism in which every person is pitted against another (each man for himself, "it's a dog eat dog world", "man is basically selfish") in a lifelong competitive struggle.

What complicates the situation in the Canadian context, that is, increases the general alienation, is a massive dose of colonial mentality, which manifests itself in a profound contempt for all things Canadian, and thus alienation in the north american context does not originate in the universities; rather the universities perpetuate and institutionalize existing alienation and set up formidable obstacles to the act of disalienation.

The responsibility—or the guilt—of the universities has to be seen in this light: that they knowingly allow widespread alienation to exist, that they cultivate it, glorify it, justify it, rationalize it—and keep on building on top of it.

There are two simultaneous processes which culminate in the mass alienation of the university students. One is the process by which children and young people are systematically trained to be obedient and unquestioning through their most active



Dr. Bedrich Baumann arrived here in December from New Zealand. He is an Associate Professor in Sociology here at Laurentian. A native of Czechoslovakia he left in 1967 because of political difficulties with his work and desire to broaden his experience.

In his native city, Prague he has been an Assistant Professor in Sociology, a member of the Department of Philosophy at the Academy of Science, an editor in a state publishing house, has held other teaching positions, as well.

As a student, Dr. Baumann studied Sociology, Philosophy, and History and during the war, he taught himself English, Russian, Spanish, and Italian. He spent six months in a Nazi concentration camp and at one point stood several hours before a firing squad.

Rick Marwood interviewed Dr. Baumann for Lambda last Friday.

LAMBDA: Dr. Baumann, I understand that you were teaching in New Zealand for the past three years. May I ask what prompted you to come to Canada? BAUMANN: Well, it was not only higher salary. I was attracted by the bi-lingual character of this university. I had already learned French at a high school before the war since Czechoslovakia was allied with France. I was very interested in French cultural influence used to be very strong in Czechoslovakia because of the alliance.

LAMBDA: How did you come to pick New Zealand?

BAUMANN: I would not probably get permission to go to the United States or Canada since both are members of NATO. New Zealand is far away and does not engage too much in international politics. Besides, I like scenery, and it is a beautiful country.

For Sociology, I had access to English literature. There was almost none in Prague. There was a definite lack of relevant foreign literature in Prague, as there was not enough money for the government. In New Zealand I had the opportunity to systematically study sociological theory mostly of the symbolic interactionist orientation. Their libraries were well equipped, in certain aspects, even better I think than this one here, but we will improve it.

However, Sociology was regarded merely a decoration there, not, a necessity. There was no independent department of sociology, and it was combined with Psychology. Apart from this my salary was relatively low.

LAMBDA: Would you tell me something about your career in Prague?

BAUMANN: My studies were at Prague University--Sociology, Philosophy, History. I was always interested in an interdisciplinary approach.

In Philosophy, I was interested in the 17th century classical era. In fact, I wrote a book on a Czech 17th century philosopher.

In History, I was interested in modern history, especially between the wars.

Then after my studies I was teacher for several years at different schools a valuable experience.

I was later editor in a state publishing house, an unpleasant job, of course.

Then I was a member of the Department of Philosophy at the Academy of Science in Prague. Here I had troubles and difficulties--this was in the time of Stalin, in the early 50's. Stalin's death and the beginning "thaw" in politics enabled me to shift from history and philosophy to sociology, my chief research interest. In '65 I became assistant Professor in Sociology in Prague.

I became interested in mass-media and social theory--especially in the work of J. H. Mead and the "symbolic interactionist orientation." I presented a thesis on "the impact of film on adolescents", and published many articles in learned journals in Czechoslovakia and abroad.

It was not important in every department that the staff be a member of the Communist Party but in Social Science departments it was necessary and this I again had political difficulties with party leaders since I was not a member. So as I mentioned, I decided to leave the country.

LAMBDA: You had some interesting, though unfortunate experiences during the war. Would you like to tell me about them?

BAUMANN: I have experienced two totalitarian regimes; the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1939--1945 and the Stalinist and post-Stalinist regime here in the subsequent period. I was in Prague.

Before the occupation, I had many German friends in the Sudetenland as my parents were interested in my learning the German language.

There was a change in the Germans as Nazi influence came into the Sudetenland. Nazi propaganda and clandestine activities were not public, of course but quite hidden. It was illegal to participate in any Nazi activity, therefore they started sport clubs and singing clubs as a "cover".

An interesting little story concerns a meeting of Sudetenland Germans in Breslaw (now Wroclaw in Poland) which Hitler was to address. The daughter of friends of mine was getting ready to go and I asked her did she wish to touch Hitler. They were all very offended and did not speak to me again.

The occupation of Czechoslovakia was a direct result of the Munich agreement in 1938 by which Hitler was allowed to take the Sudetenland. With the secession of the Sudetenland Czechoslovakia lost her natural defences and it was only a matter of time before she was completely occupied.

LAMBDA: What was the popular reaction in Czechoslovakia to this?

BAUMANN: There was bitter disappointment against the allies and especially against the governments of France and Britain. Certainly against Chamberlain.

It is interesting how Hitler decided to solve the problem of taking the rest of Czechoslovakia.

He summoned our President Hacha; an old man who was quite un-well, and put pressure on him to ask for German "protection". Hacha collapsed during the night and in the morning he signed. However, even the pseudolegality of the petition was broken by the fact that the German army had already occupied one of our most important mining centres the day before.

After the signing on March 15/'39 the whole country was occupied in a number of hours. The Slovak nationalists and fascists formed an "Independent" Slovak state.

Six months later, on November 17/39 the universities in occupied Czechoslovakia were closed and many of the students placed in concentration camps for several months. November 17 has since been known as International Students' Day.

The occupation of Czechoslovakia was a brutal thing. It was run by a German Heydrich who had experience in Norway and was very efficient at suppression of nationalist movements.

He eventually was killed in 1942 by a grenade thrown by Czechs from the exile government in London.

However, the reprisals for this were horrible. Over 10,000 people imprisoned for such minor crimes as black-market trading were shot. Even suspicion that one approved the killing of Heydrich meant death. Every male inhabitant of the village of Lidice was executed as part of the reprisals.

LAMBDA: How were you personally involved in the war?

BAUMANN: I took part in several students' clandestine clubs as I was of age to be a university student. In '44 I was imprisoned and sent away to a concentration camp because of a pamphlet in which I took part. I was there for six months. Then, as the Russians approached on the Eastern Front they moved us to a camp in Czechoslovakia. In 1945 I escaped but didn't dare go home so a friend hid me for several days.

In the very last days of the war there was a popular uprising in Prague and 200 of us were taken hostages. They stood us up before a firing squad and we waited for a long time.

They executed, before our eyes, an S. F. officer who had tried to defect. A younger officer came up to him as he stood with us, saluted him, led him a short distance away and then shot him in the back of the head with a pistol.

LAMBDA: What were your feelings as you stood waiting for your turn?

BAUMANN: I did not fear. It is not fear if you expect to die. There is merely apathy. However, they had no time to execute us--the Russian armies approached from Berlin and the American armies from the west in a pincer movement. They let us go I went once again to my home.

LAMBDA: Being a student radical at that time was obviously much different than today. To turn to more general politics, I remember at the Wine and Cheese Party of the Sociology Club that you remarked that the political system in the U.S.S.R. is very different from Communism and Marxism. Would you like to comment on that?

BAUMANN: I appreciate many aspects of the Bolshevik uprising in 1917 for it was necessary to correct the many injustices of the Czarist system. I regret of course, the atrocities of the uprising.

The Bolshevik period of Lenin and Trotsky was in my opinion the golden period of the revolution. It was the period of revolutionary intellectuals. The revolution was then unfortunately, transformed into a bureaucratic dictatorship, perhaps following some laws of revolutionary development.

There are some aspects of a similar chain of events after the French revolution.

By the time of Stalin the regime had become a one-person dictatorship. This was criticized later, even in the U.S.S.R. by Khrushchev in his famous critique of the "Cult of the personality." Although I feel he should have concentrated on the system as a whole. As a Marxist, he should have directed criticism at the system which had been distorted.

The present Soviet society as a modern industrial society has many features in common with capitalist societies. Such things as exploitation of the labour force; suppression of minorities individual freedom, etc.

I would like to stress though, that Stalin should be viewed dialectically. He had merits as well as faults.

LAMBDA: How about the social systems in the U.S.S.R. and in Czechoslovakia today, Dr. Baumann? How close do they come to ideal communism?

BAUMANN: The period of Khrushchev, that is from 1956 to 1964, was the first period where it was possible to discuss fairly openly and flexibly the failures in reaching the Party goals.

According to Soviet theory, the second World War caused a postponement in the realization of a communist society. But, the Party leaders have now admitted that the main goals or aims of Party leaders have now admitted that the main goals or aims of Communism have not yet been reached. The present Soviet government is more pragmatic and uses the Communist doctrine rather as a decoration than as a basis for concrete policy.

In Czechoslovakia, Dubcek's orientation was directed at combining socialism with elements of western efficiency. He called it "Socialism with a human phase".

In my opinion, his failure was due not only to Soviet intervention but also to the faults of his policy and his inexperience.

Dubcek was "Too honest for occupying such a high place" as one of his own colleagues said.

The tragedy of the Czechoslovak people lies in the fact that they have neither living standards such as in the western world nor belief in high ideals such as in Communist China. The dominant feeling in Czechoslovakia today is apathy.

LAMBDA: You mention the Soviet intervention. I personally was shocked at the undisguised invasion of Czechoslovakia in August '68. You were in New Zealand at the time. How did the news of it strike you?

BAUMANN: I was surprised by the Soviet-led occupation in August '68. I did not expect it. I had in fact stated it was not possible; that the Russians could not afford it politically.

I am sorry for the resulting grave consequences for the people of Czechoslovakia such as the deterioration of the relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

LAMBDA: Have you any worries that your answers to any of these questions might cause trouble for your relatives in Czechoslovakia?

BAUMANN: I don't think so. If you avoid an explicitly expressed criticism of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia

LAMBDA: Were you ever a member of the Communist Party, Dr. Baumann?

BAUMANN: No, I felt it would have been simply opportunistic of me to do so, though I was urged to for the sake of my position.

I take my lead from C. R. Mills' comment on Marxism: "If you don't know Marxism, you can't be a social-scientist. However, if you regard it as the last word in social-science, you can't be a social-scientist either."

Hair vital and polished, but it's a lie

By JIM PURDY Excalibur

Hair is a musical comedy selling the hippie culture to the middle class establishment. Centering on a New York tribe of youths, it is a collage of quickly-paced skits and musical numbers that run the full gamut of subject matter from the Vietnam war to racism, drugs and blatant, vulgar sexuality.

There is no linear plot or conventional characterization, but a series of irreverent songs and gags that are sometimes touching, usually comic and always obvious.

It is a highly infectious production because the people in it are the youth which the musical is portraying. As authors Rado and Ragni claim, the cast members are not acting but "being"; they are not confined to the strict, alien personalities created for them by the author but are free to indulge in their own personalities, to impetuously behave as themselves.

With their own energy not stifled by the demands of a formal script, the cast revels in its own dynamism creating a volatile spirit and spontaneity which explodes throughout the theatre and captures the audience in an atmosphere of high key excitement.

This emotional involvement and audience participation is striven for throughout the performance, with cast members bounding, crawling and swinging through the audience, down the aisles and through a network of ladders and scaffolds to the balconies.

But the involvement is superficial, for despite the excitement generated by the cast, the audience remains isolated from the action onstage. When Kid Carson as Berger, wearing what is a cross between bikini underwear and a jock strap, bounds into the audience, straddles a female spectator so that his crotch stares her in the face, and waves his shaggy hair in front of her, she simply sits there smiling vacuously.

There is no reaction; she neither slaps him nor embraces him, rejects or accepts him, but remains a paying audience member separate from the activity of the paid actor.

This is what makes "Hair" safe for the middle class audiences that pay to see it, for they remain alien viewers

of a series of farcical skits that stereotype youth and mould it into an oversimplified version. Despite the anti-social subject matter, the activity is merely laughed at, applauded and dismissed as good-natured entertainment.

The audience remains an audience enjoying a musical comedy, and not individuals being confronted with real social issues. The cast can scream "fuck" in all its grammatical forms at the top of their voices for five minutes, but it matters little to the audience, for the onslaught is not directed straight at them but only at the abstract fucked-up world.

The audience is not being personally confronted as the case would be if a spectator were asked: "Hey fuckhead, how much did your fucking pantsuit cost? I guess you think you're hot shit in it." This would prompt a reaction, probably defensive, which would involve the viewer in the action, debate, fight or whatever form the conflict might take. He would no longer be able to sit back and be entertained by a 'tribal rock musical' that is nothing more than a hip Sound of Music.

Part of Hair's charm is the content of revolution in which the viewer can indulge, satisfying his limp concept of radicalism before returning unruffled to the establishment of which he is a part. Paul Hellyer, Robert Nixon, ad executives and matrons can all groove on Hair and its middle class version of youth, righteously exclaiming that "Toronto is ready for Hair". Actually, Hair is ready for Toronto, for it is safe and acceptable to the middle class conventions, even while rebelling against those conventions.

It is the classic cop-out in which revolution is inobtrusively absorbed into the establishment where it is simply marketed as another consumer product which gives only the illusion of rebellion.

Its millionaire producers get even richer and the mass media help market it with magazines ranging from Saturday Evening Post to Playboy and with television program and records all selling Hair as revolutionary. But in the end, its anti-materialist message rings hollow when one must pay such exorbitant prices to hear it, while



the obvious gags remove any subtlety and dimensionality from the social message, making it harmless, and its innocuous music is really more conventional than rock.

Certainly it is entertaining, but despite its production values, its onstage exuberance and youthful vitality, Hair is a lie.

Raimey might not play again

He stood there in a light green pin-stripe 2X2 with an orange shirt and tie, flared pants etc. His dark hair and moustache made him look like one of the beautiful people.

He was lecturing to a group, who had just finished a fine dinner, about brotherhood. He was talking in earnest and in pain.

Dave Raimey, All-Star back of the Toronto Argos still feels pain. And to hear him talk, he will feel it for quite a while.

Raimey suffered a knee injury last October in a game against Hamilton Tiger-Cats. People have been saying to him

that "cartilage injuries aren't all that bad." But says Raimey "It's not cartilage man, it's ligament. It's not the outside ligament, (on the inside of the knee) it's the adhesion ligament (internally about which everything revolves).

If it was cartilage, there'd really be little problem. Tendons and ligaments are a different story.

Raimey walks with a limp - a limp he tries very hard to cover-up. He can't.

He has spent almost every day since his release from hospital trying to strengthen his leg. Even Saturdays and Sundays are in his schedule.

He does some jogging, a lot of leg extensions and the opposite of leg extensions while on his stomach. His knee is still swollen and bandaged.

Raimey is one of those people who hides his weight. To look at him, one would think he weighed in at about 160. In reality he carries 30 more pounds on his 5'10" frame. But his legs are huge.

Raimey will find out in training camp if he will ever play again, but he says he won't play in the All-Star game even if his leg is better.

Raimey's confident. He signs his autographs "Dave Raimey #14 Argos 1970". We hope he is, Canada needs players like him.

Laurentian win

The Laurentian Ball Hockey Team won the World Ball Hockey Tournament this past weekend, held at the McRea Hights Resort Area.

There were teams competing from as far away as Blezard Valley and Rayside Township. They won the championship game with a 54 overtime triumph against Blezard Valley.

Gary Cormier won the MVP award, scoring 2 overtime goals

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Top spots

Who's at the Nationals?

HOCKEY

A.I.A.A. St. Mary's Huskies
O.S.L.A.A. Loyola Warriors
O.Q.A.A. Toronto Blues
O.I.A.A. York Yeomen
W.C.I.A.A. Alberta Golden Bears

BASKETBALL

A.I.A.A. to be decided Saturday
O.S.L.A.A. Loyola Warriors
O.Q.A.A. McMaster Marauders
O.I.A.A. To be decided Saturday
W.C.I.A.A. UBC Thunderbirds

O.I.A.A. basketball PLAY-OFFS

Lutheran vs Brock

Friday 8:00

Laurentian vs winner

Saturday 8:00

Admission \$1.00

Waterloo Lutheran Golden Hawks are the defending champions and finished third this year. They are led by 6'3" 170 lb. centre and guard. Cmrils Coulthard. Coulthard averaged 20 points a game over the season. Larry Danby is a 6'3" 170 lb. centre and averaged 14 points per game. The third high scorer for the Hawks was Bob Smeenk who averaged 13 points per game. Smeenk is 6'5" 180 lb. forward.

Brock is only in its second basketball season but improved on its 1-9 record of last year, to finish second. Mike McGul-

ness was one of the reasons for this. A 6'3" forward, McGulness, led the league, and the Generals with 25.1 points a game. Wally Dick, also a 6'3" forward was the second highest scorer in the league with an average out put of 21.3 points. Bob Tatti a small 6'1" centre, was Brock's third highest scorer with 15.7 per game.

Laurentian finished the league in first place, but lost once to Brock and twice to Lutheran. The Vees were led by John McKibbin who averaged 19 points a game. Ray Owens was the second highest

scorer for the Vees and put in 12 points a game. Jim Hill, Les Kennedy and Don Lavigne all averaged 11 points a game. McKibbin is 6'7" and weighs 220 lbs. and plays the centre position. Both Hill and Owens are forwards. Hill is 6'4", 205 lbs and Owens stands 6'1 and weighs 180 lbs. Kennedy and Lavigne are guards, with Kennedy the taller and heavier of the two at 5'11" 150 lbs. Lavigne is 5'5" and weighs 145 lbs.

The officials for the week-end action will be Stan Crowley from the south and either Bill Prince or Bob Evans from Sudbury.



Lysionek an all-star

The 1969-70 O.I.A.A. all-star team as chosen in a vote of the league coaches
 Jim Arnott, defense, Lutheran; Dave Kosoy, defense, York; Kas Lysionek, right wing, Laurentian;
 Steve Latinovich, left wing, York; Murray Stroud, center, York; Bill Holden, goal, York.

foto: beach

Vees lose decisions, championship

by beach

The Voyageurs lost to York in the worst officiated game I have ever seen. The referee and the linesmen lost control of the game almost before it began. And by the end of the game it was so bad that a riot nearly developed. Of course, it didn't help that York had only 2 rent-a-cops in the barn-one of which was entirely pro-York and wanted to take on Ted Valteau and Brian Slychuk.

The referee had one of the weirdest ways of calling a game ever witnessed.

If Laurentian hadn't scored the first goal, things could have been different. But the ref had to give York all the help he could. Penny came in on a break-away and was tripped. He got the shot away and Pat Lange had to make a goal stop. Instead of calling a two minute penalty, the ref called a penalty shot (which is definitely against the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association rule book.)

This took a lot of steam out of the Vees and soon the score 7-2.

While I'm not one to condone violence, I have to congratulate 3 of the Vees. Namely Ed Taylor, Pat Grace and John DeDiana.

Taylor was cross-checked by York's big ape Gallipeau, after he took the puck away. But Taylor didn't back down, despite giving away half a foot and 80 pounds. At this Grace left the net and proceeded to use his stick like a club about ape's head. When everything cooled down, one of the rent-a-cops had been introduced simultaneously to Ted Valteau and Brian Slychuk's gloved hands. Grace was ejected from the game and ape had two minutes.

Later in the game ape cross-checked Ray Lamont across the nose. "Newsy" took a stride towards the bench, then fell to the ice, blood from his nose. It was then that the referee called a penalty.

He only gave a 2 minute and Bob Delpapa argued the point. "Papper" went to the bench and informed the coach. De Diana immediately jumped over the

boards and demanded to know why the drawing blood infraction was only worth 2 minutes instead of the 5 specified in the CAHA rule book.

The ref pushed Captain DeDiana away and John pushed him back. The end result of this was that the ref felt a few blows and DeDiana managed to work over both linesmen. He was given 5 minutes for fighting, and a 5 minute match penalty. As he was being escorted to the dressing room, the linesman made a snide remark and found himself on the ice with DeDiana pummeling him severely.

By this time even the York crowd realized that the "Championship" game was in fact a farce due to the inept officiating. The crowd got on the referee's back and he started to talk back.

I have no respect for an official that lets the crowd affect him, nor do I have any respect for an official that swears at a player when asked a question.

And I have no respect for any of the officials at the final game.

When a linesman doesn't know how to call an icing play, it is time for league administrators to check the qualifications of its game officials.

When, after the whistle, a player shoots the puck at the goalie, he doesn't deserve a 2 minute penalty for delaying the game. He deserves more, as he could easily injure the goalie.

Mike Jakubo scored both goals for the Vees.

I could go on for columns and columns, but ask anyone who was at the game. Ask him if it was a farce. Ask them what the facilities were like. Ask the players what it was like to dress in their hotel rooms and take a 20 minute bus ride to the arena, then take another 20 minute bus ride home, without the benefit of shower, etc..

But all the players should be congratulated for the season's work.

Pat Lange and Pat Grace

Voyageurs take Hawks in semis

by beach

Tiny Tim passed through the lobby and asked how to spell Laurentian and after learning how, gave the Voyageurs his blessing. With that blessing the Vees took to the ice and eliminated Lutheran Golden Hawks from further O.I.A.A. hockey action.

The Voyageurs would rather have had an arena with a dressing room containing washroom and shower facilities but some things are just not meant to be. So, while the fans froze, the players tried not to think of mother nature and her calling.

It took the Vees a while to settle down and start to look like a team perhaps because the bus failed to show and the boys had to run around trying to hail cabs. If there was a word to describe their play in the first period, it would be unimpressive. Lutheran took relatively

early lead on a goal by Jarmo Lehtonen during a scramble in front of Val Lange.

The Voyageurs tied it up at 16:57 on a goal by Mike Jakubo assisted by John DeDiana.

The teams retreated to their respective dressing rooms and the warmth provided there. We can only speculate as to what was said, but it was a different looking group of Voyageurs that emerged from the between-period talk. Sure the uniforms were slightly dirty and torn, sure the faces looked the same, and sure they wore the same number, but those were only little things.

The things that counted, like skating, shooting, hitting and scoring showed themselves where they had been missing. And the posts seemed to move out of the way to let the puck go in. And the goalie seemed to move out of the way to let the puck go in.

Terry Cryderman started things off for the Vees in the second with a goal at 1:36 on a pass from Kas Lysionek. He was followed by Bob Delpapa from Doug Forrester; Jakubo from Ray Lamont; John Valiquette who was assisted by Mike Cummins but not according to the score sheet; and Forrester from Delpapa and Valiquette.

Lehtonen, with his second of the night, completed the second period scoring and also the scoring for Lutheran.

In the third period Lysionek scored a beautiful goal and was followed by DeDiana from Paul St. Cyr and Lamont.

DeDiana, using his special haircut boomerang, unleashed a shot that did all the stunts known to floor exercise gymnasts as it sped through the air and past the goalie.

Pat Lange played in goal - to many peoples' surprise - and handled 10, 11, and 15 shots in the first, second, and third periods respectively for a total of 36 saves. He was definitely hot and it was another good move by Porter.

But the real test came Saturday with, or without the "OOOOh my GOOODNESS" blessing of Tiny Tim.



foto: beach

Bill Baird - Advocate Of Abortion



BILL BAIRD

One wintry evening this year, I took a commuter train to a suburban town less than ten miles from the New York City limits for my first meeting with a man who arranges illegal abortions — and I talked with four of his applicants, all pregnant, all frightened, all desperate.

The man's name is Bill Baird. He is in his middle thirties and he administers the *Parents Aid Society* in both New York and Massachusetts. The Society disseminates birthcontrol information and nonprescriptive contraceptives in ghetto areas by means of a mobile van; it provides aid and rehabilitation to narcotics addicts, particularly mothers and their children who are born addicted to heroin, and it provides on demand any woman with the names of highly skilled medical specialists in abortion.

More than 3,000 women have had arranged to have abortions through Bill Baird's *Parents Aid Society* by January, 1969. According to Mr. Baird, not one of these women died as a result. How did these 3,000 pregnant women learn of this social agency? Mr. Baird says that 64 per cent of them read about his efforts in articles in newspapers or other media. Counseling groups, social workers, doctors and psychiatrists, teachers, and other professionals accounted for 22 per cent of the referrals, while 10 per cent learned by word of mouth from friends, fellow students or neighbors. The remaining 4 per cent were sent to him by the clergy, social-action groups within churches — particularly among the Unitarians — and synagogues.

According to N.J. Berrill, an internationally known developmental biologist, between one and two million women undergo illegal abortions in the United States each year. At least 4,000 of them die. Thirty years ago, seven out of every 1,000 girls in high school gave birth to illegitimate children. By 1968 the rate had risen to 17 out of every 1,000. In his book, *The Person in the Womb*, Mr. Berrill estimates that another 200,000 adolescents are aborted illegally, or attempt to induce a miscarriage themselves. *The abortion death rate, for unmarried women is*

four times as high as for married women.

Baird pointed out that the laws which prohibit most abortions were enacted only in the nineteenth century. When I looked into it, I found that, prior to them, custom and law followed the precept of Aristotle which urged abortion when couples already had children in excess. The ancient Greek philosopher asserted that life did not begin until there was a "quickening" — abortion was to be allowed during the first 40 days for males and 80 days for females (how sex was to be determined is questionable.) The Aristotelian code even seems to have been observed by the Roman Catholic Church until 1869, except for a very brief period in the sixteenth century.

Baird says he personally is opposed to abortion. How is it, then, that he helped these 3,000 women to obtain illegal ones? "Every woman should have the right to make this decision herself," he says. "Every child should have as his birthright to be wanted and loved. Each of these 3,000 women did not want to have her baby. One way or another, she was not going to have it. I've helped judges, professors, writers, TV personalities, and others get abortions.

"Despite what you may have read elsewhere — that as high as 80 per cent of illegal abortions are undergone by married women who have already borne two or more children — my statistics show that a majority, 54 per cent, of the 3,000 were unmarried.

"Of the minority of 46 per cent with children, 56 per cent have two to four children and 32 per cent have more than five, leaving only 12 per cent with one child.

"Color? Eighty-two per cent are white, and of the 18 per cent non-white, a high number are Negro.

"Most of these girls and women had never had an abortion before — a surprising 86 per cent.

"Income? Seventy-nine per cent had family incomes of less than \$10,000 a year.

"Religion? Fifty-seven per cent were Roman Catholic, 28 per cent Protestants, 13 per cent Jews, and 2 per cent all other religions.

"How old were they? Again

a surprise. Of the 3,000 women who came to me in trouble because of unwanted pregnancies, 79 per cent were between the ages of 12 and 30 (3 per cent were under 15); 25 per cent under 20; 35 per cent between 21 and 25; and 19 per cent between the ages of 26 and 30 years. Relatively few were from 31 to 35 — 14 per cent. Only 5 per cent were between 36 and 40; just 2 per cent between 41 and 45.

"Abortion is largely a problem of adolescents and young women, most of whom are unmarried, who practice birth control inconsistently or not at all. Some 1,620 of the women among the 3,000 were not married. They come from all over, many from states where contraception is illegal, or, as in Massachusetts, where it cannot be taught or prescribed to unmarried women. All the 3,000 believe as I do that intercourse is a question of private morality and not the business of the state or the law. The law does not belong in the bedroom of any woman, married or not. The question of morality "is between the man, the woman, and their God."

During the first visit, I met and talked with four of the 3,000 about why they did not want their babies, what they thought an abortion was, how they had got into trouble, their feelings toward their lovers, families and friends. Each of them, though apprehensive, spoke freely and candidly, knowing that though I would tell their stories, I'd use fictitious names and change any details about their occupation, school or college, city or state of residence that might violate privacy. But the facts are as real as their anguish.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE

To create or not to create: that was the question in this women's mind; or was the

member of the staff — to a large recreation room which that night was piled high with toys that had been contributed. "Every year I play Santa Claus here," Bill said with a fond smile, "giving toys to ghetto children, but we also have lectures."

I sat in this rec room while the first of the applicants, who had been sitting nervously in the waiting room, was interviewed by Mr. Baird, former clinical director of a pharmaceutical firm, with experience in hospital emergency rooms. When the applicant had given her consent for me to be present at her interview, Baird showed me into his small consulting room which contained a desk, three chairs, an obstetrical cross section of the womb and pelvic area, and an electric heater (it was a very cold night).

I was introduced to a boy and a girl, both 20 years old, juniors at the same Midwestern university. They had driven more than 700 miles from their campus over hazardous roads to seek assistance. They were both leather-jacketed and wore blue jeans. The girl was very pale and her hands gripped the arms of her chair so tightly that her knuckles were white. She seemed about to spring from her chair and bolt for the door.

The youth was hardly more self-possessed, though when we shook hands his grip was manly. "We don't have much money, hardly any," he said to Baird, who quickly explained that there was no charge for the service. "How long since you had your period?" Baird asked the girl, who was plain and wore glasses. When she spoke her voice was inaudible, Bill asked the question again very gently and reassuringly. "Early in October." Why had she waited so long? The boy spoke up. "We had made, well, we thought we had it all set up. I did have some money; so did she. A friend of mine told me about a phone number to call

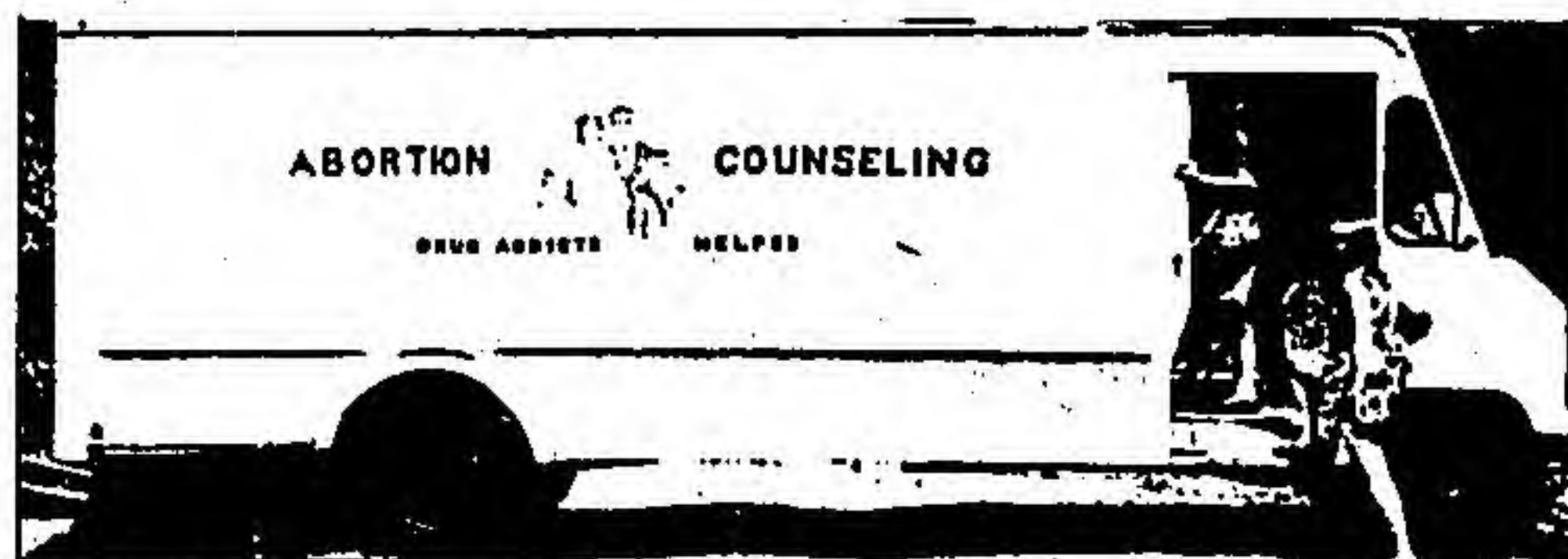
had opened — she could see a man with his hat pulled down over his face crouched behind the wheel. She climbed in and he shut the door. "He seemed very nervous. He asked if I had the money. I said I had and gave it to him. He gave me back five dollars and told 'he' had forgotten to buy a douche. He drove me to a drugstore and told me to go in and buy it with the five dollars. When I came out he was gone."

Baird was grim. "That's a well-organized racket on many campuses. The man is called a 'contact' man. He has no contacts. He just makes off with the money, knowing the victim doesn't dare tell the police."

He turned to the girl again. "Were you using contraception?" She shook her head. "Only time of the month," the boy said shamefacedly. "We just missed." "What am I going to do?" the girl asked.

"Have you told your parents — or his?" "I couldn't. They wouldn't understand. I don't know what Dad would do. I know he wouldn't let me go back to school. They just wouldn't understand." Baird looked at the boy. "If I told my folks it would just cause trouble. They would break us up." Had they thought of marrying and having the child? "We are going to get married when we finish school and I have a job, but we can't now. Our folks wouldn't help us. Don't think we haven't thought about it."

Had she had a physical examination? "Yes, first a test." Then she went to a doctor off the campus and had another test. She was gazing at the plastic cross section of the uterus and vagina. Bill asked her if she knew how an abortion was done. She shook her head. Bill Baird began to explain in simple terms the mechanics of dilation and curettage, exhibiting and describing the two simple surgical instruments employed,



question The *Parents Aid Society* will not refer any applicant to an abortionist who shows any desire to bear the child, and each woman is questioned closely on this point.

The Society office I visited is a remodeled store on one of the principal streets of a suburban city. There is a reception room, modestly but comfortably furnished, and a volunteer receptionist who is a young Negro mother with three daughters of her own. A short corridor leads past a consulting room and an examining room — a doctor contributes his services and is a

if a girl got in trouble. We called the number. A man's voice said for her to go to one of the entrances of the football stadium and to have \$800 with her in small bills."

"What happened?" Baird asked. His face had clouded. "I went there and stood for hours," she whispered. "It was snowing. I was very cold. I wanted to run away, but I knew I, well, I had to do something. I just had to." She told her story very falteringly, with long pauses, as if it took all the energy she possessed.

A car had, finally, driven by, made a U-turn, hesitated in front of the girl. The rear door

the dilator and the curette. "It's a very minor operation. There's no incision, no cutting, a trained specialist gently scrapes the walls of the uterus. It takes twenty minutes, a half-hour. He will give you antibiotics and you go home and rest. If you follow his directions, you can go see a movie that night."

"I'm going to refer you to a doctor who is highly skilled in abortions. If you tell him your circumstances as you've told me, he'll charge you \$50 or \$100, possibly nothing at all.

The girl had begun soundlessly to weep. "There's nothing to be afraid of," Baird was saying as I left.